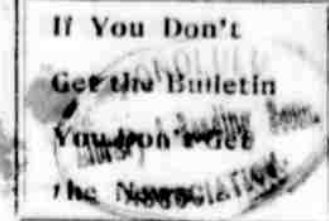




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EVENING BULLETIN

All the News and the Facts About It.



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HONOLULU, H. I. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900

PRICE 5 CENTS

TRAPPED AGAIN BY BOERS

Roberts Men Suffer Bad Defeat at Bushman Kop.

British Advance Again Delayed—French Returns to Bloemfontein—Plenty of Fight Left in the Boers.

(Associated Press Special.)
London, April 4.—General Colville and General French have given up the movement against the Boers east of Bloemfontein and have joined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a vain attempt to send 12,000 of his best troops into the wilderness with a field transport, in the direction of a right angle with his chosen line of advance.

The Boers have probably moved elsewhere, and if to the southwest General Colville could as easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following the map across the plains. These inferences still leave the situation bewildering for the time being.

The enormously superior British forces appear inactive in every part of the war field waiting yet probably for the accumulation of material for a swift advance on the Transvaal frontier.

The London military commentators and the public to some extent are irritated and confused by the situation.

Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, Tuesday when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooted and tried to reach Parliament House protected by the police. The people shouted "traitor," but he succeeded in reaching the House. Finally the people again sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat amid the cheers and was heard to say: "Reserve your judgment."

Lord Roberts did not meet his wife at Cape Town. She will proceed to Bloemfontein. The permanent bridge at the Modder river station has been finished. The first train passed over it Tuesday.

The British garrison at Springfontein was roused at midnight Monday by the intimation that the Boers in force were about to make an attack, but not a burgher appeared.

Into Another Trap.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry, under Colonel Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba Nchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard. The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns. The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

General Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon, and he is now sheltering the Boers.

Dewey for President.

(Associated Press Special.)
Washington, April 4.—Admiral George Dewey today confirmed the interview published this morning in the New York World to the effect that he will accept the Presidency of the United States, should the American people desire him to fill that office. He refused to make any further statement.

Eleventh Clean Day.

Tonight at 11 o'clock will end the eleventh clean day since the appearance of a case of plague in Honolulu. Dr. Jobe has made fifty injections of prophylactic today.

The Board of Health meets in regular session at 2 p. m. to consider routine business.

BRIEF HISTORY.

The majority of fashionable people of Honolulu rather buy their hats in Iwakamui's Hat Department than anywhere else.

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Jones Pours Patriotic Shot Into Executive

The stormiest hour in legislative circles since Gibson's time occurred during the sitting of the Council of State yesterday when the Achi resolution on the Court of Claims was brought up. The original resolution reads:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Executive Order of the President published in regard to the Court of Claims is unfair and unjust and must be changed.

W. C. ACHI,
Councillor of State.

Honolulu, April 5, 1900.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Bolte which came up for further discussion this afternoon is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay all just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague; that is, losses caused by the burning of houses, furniture and goods by direct order of the Board of Health, as well as losses caused by the accidental spread of fire of January 29, 1900, and losses caused by the fencing up of land on which houses have been burned. Further, that the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, at least three of whom shall be business men.

Yesterday's Session.

The President and Ministers and Councillors Ikenberg, Eng, Allen, Achi, Jones, Bolte, Kaulukou, Gonsalves, Kane, Robinson and Kennedy were present at roll call.

Minister Young stated that the Board of Health requested that an item of \$10,000 for a new morgue, to be erected near the pest house, be inserted in the appropriation bill. The item was referred to the committee of Interior.

Mr. Allen reported from the committee of Interior on the item of inspectors of plumbing. The committee considered inspectors necessary, and cited that in all mainland cities of the size of Honolulu they were employed. It was, therefore, recommended that the item of \$6,000 therefor be inserted.

Mr. Robinson reported for the Committee on Public Instruction that the Royal school should be reconstructed and improved, as it was now dangerous. A three-story building was recommended to hold 50 per cent more pupils than at present, and to contain high, training and day school departments, the new structure to cost \$75,000. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

The Achi resolution came up while Dr. Wood was preparing his notes on the filtration question.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the resolution pass.

Mr. Bolte said he would not support the resolution as it was. It was best to talk the matter over. He then went into the history of the Court of Claims and concluded that in right and justice the claims must be paid. He favored the view taken by President McKinley, but could not support that of the Executive; he did not believe President McKinley would endorse their view. Business men would adjudicate the claims quicker than lawyers as their knowledge was greater and they were in closer touch with the people. He then went over the history of the fire. Many had lost all, some only their clothes, and it was contrary to common sense not to pay all alike. He then cited the claims arising during the cholera epidemic and held the plague claims were of the same nature. He differed on principle from the Attorney General and the Executive, believing all claims should be paid, that business men should be represented on the Court and that the Executive should comply with the wishes of the majority and under constitutional rules appoint a new Court of Claims at once.

Mr. Kane said the intention of the resolution was to amend the Executive Order. The matter he thought should be referred to a committee of three to determine upon a new Court of Claims and report.

Councillor Jones' View.

Mr. Jones said he was not wholly in sympathy with the resolution and would like to see it toned down. The whole community, however, were in favor of the principle and he entirely agreed with Mr. Bolte's remarks. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise had been destroyed and, if the Government had acted legally, it must be paid for.

He then referred to the beginning of the revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy. The question of legality of public action had then been raised, but the people did not hesitate; they knew they were right and set aside all legal quibbles. There had

(Continued on page 6.)

Democratic Hall Burned.

(Associated Press Special.)
Kansas City, April 4.—The mammoth and superb auditorium, in which the Democratic convention was to have been held July 4, was burned to the ground by fire that started at 1:10 p. m.

SHOT AT PRINCE OF WALES.

(Associated Press Special.)

London, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Copenhagen this morning for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday which occurs April 8.

Brussels, April 4.—As the train was leaving the Northern station for the southern railroad station an individual fired a revolver at the Prince of Wales, but missed His Royal Highness.

Brussels, April 4, (Latest).—The attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales occurred at 3:35 p. m. The would-be assassin jumped upon the footboard of the Prince's salon car as the train was starting and fired into the car, aiming at the Prince of Wales. The man immediately arrested.

HAWAII IN THE HOUSE

(Associated Press Special.)
Washington, April 4.—Without preliminary business today, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government in Hawaii. Mr. McDowell of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Territories, was the first speaker.

While Mr. McDowell was speaking the clerk of Senate appeared and announced the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill with "sundry amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested." The bill was immediately referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McDowell, one of the original opponents of the annexation of Hawaii, inveighed against the labor conditions in the Islands and the influence of corporations there.

Washington, April 3.—The House today entered upon consideration of the substitute for the Senate Hawaiian territorial bill under a special order which will bring the question to a vote on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The debate was in committee of the whole, and only three of the six speeches were pertinent to the bill.

Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of its passage.

Robinson of Indiana criticised a section of the bill which he said continued in force labor contracts existing in Hawaii, denouncing it as legalizing a system of wage slavery.

Mondell of Wyoming spoke generally in support of the bill.

Knox said: "The Hawaiian Islands are the Gibraltar of the Pacific in war, the key of the Pacific in peace, the Paradise of the Pacific ever. Hawaii is now American territory, by the solemn agreement of two independent nations. But while Hawaii is United States territory, it does not possess a United States government, only a skeleton of the Republic of Hawaii remains. The government provided by the annexation resolution was but temporary, intended to last until Congress should establish a government. There was entire absence of representation—a government entirely un-American, and in derogation of all the principles of a free government. Its only justification could be that its endurance would be brief."

"The old Legislature has expired, there has been no election of a new one. New courts of United States jurisdiction have been established. This method of governing Hawaii has proved inadequate, expensive and cumbersome. A large number of contract laborers, numbering at least 25,000, have been brought into the Islands since the adoption of the resolution of annexation. It is time that this reproach upon America should cease and that its territory should be free from the influx of labor long since denied by the laws of the United States."

"The duty is immediate and plain to provide for this new territory of the United States a law framed to meet the needs of the Hawaiian people, not of another people. No question of general policy to other insular possessions should have weight. Justice to Hawaii cannot be done except when her own rights are fully regarded."

"No fear of establishing a troublesome precedent for the future should deter in the discharge of this duty now laid upon Congress. No apprehension for a future claim to Statehood should have any consideration. We cannot now bind the future in this regard. No constitutional question is involved in the present consideration of a government for Hawaii. The spirit of the Declaration of Independence, as well as that of the Constitution, goes with the present measure, for it is with the consent of the governed."

Knox was questioned about various sections and provisions of the bill especially as to whether the Asiatics in Hawaii could enter the United States. He replied that the Chinese and Japanese in the Islands went there for only a few years' stay. Some of them

Mott-Smith Criticizes Attitude of Mr. Jones.

Not the slightest impression has been made upon the position of the Executive Council by the bombardment of the Council of State. The Executive will, at all events, fly its flag this afternoon from the summit of the same kopie as was assailed by the Staatsholders yesterday afternoon. It is not a flag of defiance and aggression, however, but an ensign indicating simply that the garrison is holding the works and has no idea that it can be dislodged by the besiegers.

Minister Mott-Smith talked freely this morning of the Government's position in the controversy. Speaking of the attitude of the Council of State, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said:

"Are they satisfied with the Court of Claims that President McKinley has formed? If they are not, then the Executive Council cannot go beyond what President McKinley has ordered. They appear to be going on the assumption that it was a mere board of appraisers that was contemplated, whose judgments on claims would have to be paid by appropriations of the Council of State. This view cannot be borne out by the correspondence."

"President Dole wrote to President McKinley on January 24, four days after the great fire, saying, after giving a statement of facts which you do not want to repeat:

"It has been deemed advisable by the Executive Council that immediate measures be taken for providing the machinery and funds for investigating, fixing and paying the damages caused by the action of the Board of Health in destroying buildings and goods. The following resolution was passed by that body yesterday:

"Voted, That President Dole write to President McKinley by the outgoing steamer requesting him to provide a Court of Claims of five persons to adjudicate all claims connected with the recent burnings ordered by the Board of Health or incident thereto, and that this Government be authorized to spend up to \$500,000 for the payment of these claims when adjudicated."

"If you shall consider this action favorably it will be desirable that such Court be authorized to adjudicate such claims finally and be given exclusive jurisdiction in the matter."

"In reply to this letter the following telegram was received:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1900—President Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu. The President approves your appointing five persons to take evidence of losses caused by the burning of Chinatown in Honolulu and to make awards or judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriation made by the Hawaiian Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian laws."

JOHN HAY.

"And this letter from Secretary Hay confirms the telegram."

The letter is dated Washington, February 17, and simply confirms and repeats the text of the telegram.

"I consider Mr. Jones thoroughly patriotic," the Minister continued, "and earnestly desirous of having nothing but the right done. Still, his position is inconsistent. Yesterday he said that all the losses should be paid, and in the next breath declared that if the legality of the Board of Health's action were questioned he would have nothing to do with the matter. These sentiments I hold to be utterly inconsistent with each other."

"If the Board of Health committed no illegal act there is no legal claim against the Government. Remember, though, that the Executive has assumed no position that would bar claimants from seeking compensation through other channels than the Court of Claims."

"The idea of paying all claims is untenable. It would shake the credit of the country to its center. The Japanese are actually claiming \$100 apiece for every Japanese servant from the burnt district. They have told two of my own servants to put in claims for that amount."

Mr. Mott-Smith spoke of the difficulty, the impossibility indeed, of accurately valuing the losses of leaseholders. There was a possibility that the loss upon a lease, from being shut out of its benefits between the burning and the rebuilding, would be more than compensated in the betterments arising from the changes of conditions caused by the fire.

Queen in Ireland.

(Associated Press Special.)
Dublin, April 4, 11:45 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty-nine years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The Commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant Earl Cadogan and their staffs greeted Her Majesty and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge and good-natured crowds.

A special to the New York Tribune states that the naval authorities will ask for the immediate improvement of Pear Harbor, and \$500,000 with which to start the work.

HATCH AND DAY RESIGN

Minister Young reported on the Kalihl detention camp to the Executive Council. The camp was to have been abandoned but that two Japanese women were ill of typhoid fever and could not be removed. Excuses at present are \$520 a month, but Dr. Howard is willing to waive his salary of \$400 a month there, and under his pay as city dispensary physician visit the sick women once a day. By retiring the head nurse at \$1500 a month and turning out the other people, expenses could be reduced to \$1050 a day. These suggestions were ordered to be carried out.

The resignations of F. M. Hatch and Dr. Day as members of the Board of Health were announced by President Dole, who stated that he had already accepted that of Mr. Hatch.

Harry Juen's application to open his licensed saloon on premises in King street at Lele was granted.

An application of J. H. Treshler to acquire a strip of land at King and Bethel streets was deferred until the Territorial bill is passed.

The Minister of the Interior was authorized to investigate the Board of Health's reference about the Kewalo district, and if it is found unsanitary to proceed with the legal remedy for such cases. He was also requested to take action regarding land south of Oahu prison condemned as unsanitary by the Board of Health.

It was voted that the Executive Council recommend to the Minister of the Interior that he proceed, when he has available funds, to carry out the recommendations of the Kalihl League, set forth in their petition of April 6, for the extension of Vineyard, School and Kuakini streets to the Kamehameha road.

MINISTER YOUNG CORDIAL

Wm. Mutch, president, and T. McCants Stewart, Geo. W. Farr, Sam Lowden, K. R. G. Wallace and J. P. Mendonca, members, of the Kalihl League for Public Improvements, this morning waited on Minister Young for the purpose of urging that immediate steps be taken for the extension of School street, Vineyard street and, if practicable, Kuakini street through the Kalihl district. Mr. Stewart on coming out said to a Bulletin reporter:

"The Minister was glad to see the deputation and wished there were similar leagues in all districts of the city. He would feel very much helped by such organizations. The action of their league had given him much thought since he had read about it in the Bulletin. Since yesterday he had held a conference with the Survey department and come to the conclusion that it was a good suggestion and he would have the surveys made at once, which would lay the basis for legislation to have the proposed street extensions accomplished. It was his desire to have improvements in line with those in cities of the United States. The Minister instanced the city of Oakland with which he was familiar."

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